





## WILBUR F. CRAFTS

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## HONORABLE

As teachers of liberty. As usual, in such cases, these professors of liberty ask these questions: "Who is the teacher?" They answer "Bismarck." Now we understand what Bismarck, the liberty man, means. He means that he will not let any man, regardless of the rank, come to this country and preach to him. The reversed Bismarck, who comes to this country and preaches to him, is the liberty man. We do not believe in any such personal liberty, but in popular liberty, the liberty of the whole people, and the liberty only so far as it is consistent with the liberties of others.

"The circle is a symbol, not of eternity only, but also of liberty. Personal liberty is the space within a circle smoothly bounded on all sides by the rights of others."

"The principle that underlies all civil laws was well expressed in the card which hung on the steps of a certain city hall: 'Gentlemen will not and others must not loaf on these steps.' Law is the proclamation of what gentlemen will not and others must not do. Sabbath laws proclaim that gentlemen will not and others must not deprive the toilers of their natural right to the weekly rest day."

"In many a place it has happened that the barbers have circulated among themselves a signed agreement to close on Sunday, knowing that Sunday work, like swearing, is serving the devil without pay. The same profit is made by the barbers of a town or city when they work six days as when they work seven. One barber refuses to sign, and so all the others think they must keep up their Sunday work lest some shiftless customer on a cold or rainy Saturday will not come to his usual barber, because he knows that another will be open on Sunday. So the liberty of one man or a few becomes the Sunday slavery of a whole trade. In such a case law comes in, and by closing all the barber shops, proclaims what all sensible barbers will do and the one foolish barber must do, for his own good and the good of others."

"It is sometimes said by opponents of Sabbath laws that government has no right to dictate how a man shall spend the day. But at quarantine Government proves its right to dictate how a man shall spend a fortnight, when the general good requires it. Sabbath laws are consistent with liberty in part, because they are health laws; in part, also, they are laws for the prevention of crime. In Ireland partial Sunday closing of saloons cut down the Sunday arrests 51 per cent. In Scotland more complete Sunday closing cut down the Sunday arrests seven-eighths, and the total consumption of liquors one-fourth—proving Sunday closing one-fourth prohibition. A quarter loaf of unpoisoned bread. When saloons were open on Sunday in Cincinnati, I am told that the city prosecutor had the one-third of all the crimes of that city committed on Sundays. Now that its saloons are closed, even those of its daily papers that are most hostile to Sunday laws report that on Sundays the police have almost nothing to do. Sabbath laws are therefore consistent with liberty in the same way as other less effective laws for the prevention of crime."

"These are our answers to the 'Personal Liberty League' and to those who are victims of their sophistries."

"The case is more difficult when the cry of 'religious liberty' is raised by an entirely different class, by good citizens who religiously and regularly observe Saturday. The apostate Jew who does not keep Saturday but pleads his neglected religion when arrested for opening his shop on Sunday, should have no consideration from either Gentiles or genuine Jews. His case is precisely like that of any other heathen, who cares for neither the laws of God nor those of man. But those who regularly and religiously observe Saturday by abstaining from labor and business deserve the kindly and generous treatment they have received, with few exceptions, in the Sunday laws and still more in the customs of the State."

"In the State of Arkansas, at one time, the exception in favor of Seventh-day people having been taken advantage of by disreputable Jews to open saloons on the Sabbath, the exception was too hastily repealed. The fact that almost all the instances of alleged persecution of Seventh-day people are brought from that one State, and that one period shows how generously these people have been dealt with in other times and places. They are usually permitted to do any work on the first day of the week, except such as would destroy the general rest. They have not always reciprocated this generosity, but rather, in many cases, have adopted the dangerous anarchistic principle of keeping only the laws that suit them; but this should not abate our efforts to make our Sunday laws as favorable as possible to the minority."

"They agree with us that man has a natural right to rest one day in seven. It is only in the exigencies of debate that they argue that a man should do seven days for a week's wages. We go a step further and hold that in this age of corporations and of competition employees cannot be sure in the enjoyment of this natural right to a day of rest and unless the state protects it. The state must therefore select the day which the majority prefer. Louisiana for many years had ever-increasing Sunday dissipation and Sunday toil because there was no Sunday law, as the Seventh-day people desire should be the case everywhere. In 1880 the people gave up the Seventh-day Advent plan of the lawless Sunday."

"The Sabbath Eden of the working-men can only be protected by the angel of law, as one has said, standing at the gate with flaming sword to keep back the spoiler. The state has nothing to do with the argument for change of day, only with the wish of the majority harmonized to the rights of the minority, but I may turn aside to say that in the Fourth Commandment, to which parties appeal, there is no seventh day of the week but only a seventh day after six of work. This is a great constitutional provision. The Saturday-Sabbath of the Jews and the Lord's day Sabbath of Christians are only by-laws. The Fourth Commandment can be obeyed by keeping either day, but society cannot wisely encourage or protect more than one of them."

"With sweet reasonableness we should try to show these Seventh-day people the mistake of their literalness with reference to the seventh day of the week. Chaplain Crawford of the United States Navy recently told me of a voyage to Samoa, during which the ship on which he was serving, crossed the Sunday, 1897, and as usual corrected its reckoning by adding a day. If he had been going the other way he would have lost a day. Arriving at Samoa he found that the missionaries in their zeal for Christian work had forgotten to make this change when they crossed the line years before, and so were keeping the Christian Sabbath, the Lord's day, on what was Saturday on shipboard. He preached for them on their Sunday, and they came out on shipboard to hear him again on his Sunday; and so for three weeks during which time, between the ship and the shore they had two Christmas days,

two New Year's days and six Sundays. As the Jews, Seventh-day Adventists, Seventh-day Baptists form together but seven-tenths of 1 per cent. of the population, it might be well to stop the opposition to our Sunday laws by sending the liberal and rational of these liberalists to Samoa by the route that would make their Saturday coincide with our Sunday, as they would surely refuse to throw away any day in their literal devotion to rigid succession, and then they could be celebrating the feast of creation on what they would call the seventh day of the week, on the same general rest day that we should consider a feast both of creation and redemption, and call the first day of the week."

"The proposed Congressional Sunday-rest law, at the utmost, would not affect more than one thousand of these Seventh-day people, as they cannot be in the mail and military service and interstate commerce and yet keep Saturday, and the further jurisdiction of the law is only in the District of Columbia and the Territories, in which very few of them reside."

THERE IS A QUESTION OF CONSCIENCE involved in this matter. It is the question of two millions of people, as many as were delivered from King George by the revolution, who are now in a more serious bondage, the Sunday slavery of greed, working on the Sabbath with uneasy consciences. At Yorktown, in the very shadow of the monument that celebrates the close of the revolution, I asked a colored man who was in charge of the adjoining farm, pointing to a hole in the chimney, evidently made by grape or cannon shot: "Was that done in the last war or in the Revolution?" He answered, "I don't know; how long ago was the Revolution?" There was a good deal of resolution in the Revolution, otherwise the barefoot soldier of Valley Forge would never have stood in triumph the fields of Yorktown. Victory came not by such good resolutions as are made on New Year's day and in religious conventions. It was resolution without the 's' that delivered these two millions from King George, and like resolution will deliver the two millions who are in the worse bondage of Sabbathless toil today."

GEN. VANDEVER TALKS. After the conclusion of the address, which was liberally applauded, especially that portion relating to the restriction of the flood of pauper immigration, now pouring in on our shores, the Rev. Dr. Cantine made a brief address, during which he took occasion to inform the audience that the contribution, then being taken up, was not for the benefit of Rev. Crafts, but only to pay the legitimate expenses of rent, light, printing, etc. He concluded by introducing Gen. William Vandever, the Congressman from the Sixth District, who made some eloquent and able remarks, approving the good work of Mr. Crafts, and predicting the early success of the Sunday-rest movement. It is to be regretted that a considerable portion of Mr. Vandever's address could not be heard by the audience, on account of the noise created by some impatient persons in leaving the hall.

The announcement was made by Dr. Thompson that a convention will be held today at the Fort-street M.E. Church, in which all Christian denominations will be represented, for the formation of a Sunday-rest society in this city. The convention will comprise three meetings, the first to be held at the church named at 9:30 a.m. and 2 p.m., and the third at Hazard's Pavilion at 7:30 p.m. At all of these meetings Mr. Crafts will speak, and at the Pavilion at 7:30 p.m., James H. Burdick, a prominent labor advocate, will also deliver an address. These three meetings will be the last over which Mr. Crafts will preside in this city. He goes from here to Arizona. During the exercises a number of persons went about among the audience distributing "doggers" in opposition to the meeting. Word was sent to the police station, and Capt. Roberts detailed an officer to go to the Pavilion and keep order and see that the people were not interfered with.

### A VIGOROUS KICK.

A Merchant's Wife the Bone of Contention. A Denunciation. A well known merchant who has been greatly benefited by Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, desired to give it to his wife, who was very delicate, but out of caution first consulted his physician Dr. W. H. Griswold of 830 Market Street. The doctor, who is one of our leading practitioners, objected, saying he had never seen a sarsaparilla that did not contain potash, which thinned the blood; that his patient did not have any vitality to lose, and that what delicate people need is not decreased vitality, but more blood. He however consented when assured that Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla was directly opposed to the old mistaken blood thinning idea of other sarsaparillas, and that on the contrary by specific vegetable alteratives it stimulates the digestive organs, promotes digestion, and repaired nutrition, hence created new blood and was the very thing for feeble people. The above explains the hundreds of cases in which aged, enfeebled, delicate and run down people, have been built up by Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla after the potash sarsaparillas failed. Its effects are creating a sensation.—S. F. Examiner.

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NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, VIA LONDON.  
ANCHORIA, Sept. 7th; DEVONIA, Sept. 21st.  
FURNESSIA, Sept. 14th; CIRCASSIA, Sept. 28th.

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FURNESSIA, Sept. 14th; CIRCASSIA, Sept. 28th.

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H. G. OTIS,  
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C. C. ALLEN, Vice President and Business Manager.  
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The Times Outside the City.  
Subscribers of THE TIMES who are temporarily absent or expect to leave for the summer, can have the paper forwarded to their address by sending notice to the counting-room, corner First and Fort streets. In Santa Monica, Long Beach and Pasadena the paper will be delivered at residence, if requested, provided the street and number are given.

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To Advertisers.  
The Times counting-room is open daily until 10 o'clock p.m.

NEW YORK CITY has a debt of \$98,000,000. That is, however, no reason why Los Angeles should try to emulate her in this respect.

LESS than 5 per cent. of the voters of New York pay taxes on real estate. Probably one-third of the voters of Los Angeles are taxpayers on realty.

A JUDGE down in Tennessee has evidently never read the Constitution of the United States. He instructed his Grand Jury "to indict all persons who publicly expressed infidel sentiments."

THE Trombone yesterday acknowledged what it has persistently denied, during the sewer bond campaign—that the proposed expenditure of half a million dollars for storm drains was for the benefit of the cable railroads.

CANADA has a population of 4,972,101 and an area of 3,610,257 miles. So far, that looks encouraging, when we think of annexation; but then, our northern neighbor also has a public debt of \$284,513,842, which is not so pleasant.

IRRIGATION is conducted on a large scale in Japan, and dates from long before the Christian era. The irrigation works are massive and costly, and from a distance look like double-track railroads. These are the large reservoirs and main ditches, beside which mountain streams are utilized in the usual manner.

THE after-effects of the Johnstown catastrophe are still making themselves apparent. The water in the river there is getting very low; a great deal of pestilence-breeding matter is being exposed, and the stench is becoming unbearable. More bodies are occasionally discovered, and it is believed that there are yet many in the river sand. A committee has been appointed to consider the ways and means of bringing suit against the fishing club.

THE attention of property-owners, on and near Lake Shore avenue, is called to a communication in this issue, regarding a protest against the grading of that street. This grading, if carried out, will work great hardship, amounting to the practical confiscation of much property belonging to poor people. The Council seems to exercise very little judgment in ordering grading done. These are not boom times, and some effort should be made to make the cost of improvements meet the exigencies of the situation.

THE San Francisco Bulletin does not believe that the valuation put upon the property of that city by the Assessor is justified by the facts, and thinks other cities are following the same plan. Says: "Our property, real and personal, according to the Assessor, increased last year by \$32,000,000. To a large number of our artless contemporaries these are facts of material growth as gratifying as they are dazzling. Perhaps they would be entitled to be so regarded if there was no discount on them. There are two ways of increasing taxes. One is the simple expedient of raising the rates. The other is raising the valuation. The latter appears to be coming generally into vogue, for the tax rate everywhere is mounting perilously high. It is easier to get away with accumulations of the people by raising valuations and making them believe that they are growing richer than by the more direct method. If the various increases reported were on personal property there might be cause for congratulation. There is room there for a wide expansion, provided it should result in the lessening of the grievous burdens upon the other kind of property."

## THE ARID LANDS COMMITTEE.

The gentlemen of the Senatorial Committee on Arid Lands, who are visiting Los Angeles, are evidently hard workers. They let no grass grow under their feet. Yesterday they visited San Pedro and Santa Monica, and drove around the city. At Santa Monica some excellent speeches were made, which will be found reported in our local columns. Senator Stewart's speech is particularly interesting.

Senator Stewart, the chairman of the committee and the prime mover in the undertaking, is undoubtedly the right man in the right place. He is tireless, energetic and enthusiastic on a subject of which he so fully realizes the importance, and thoroughly understands. Senator Reagan is another hard worker, who is apparently determined to make up for any lack of experience in irrigation matters by assiduous study of the question. It is probable that no Senatorial committee ever worked harder than has this committee since it left Washington.

We trust that the Senators will be favorably impressed with what they have seen of this section, and what they will see today and tomorrow. We desire particularly to call the attention of those members of the committee who are not from the Pacific Coast, to the necessity of a system of legislation adapted to this great region. With our enormous extent of arid lands, it is preposterous to expect that a system of laws adapted to a country where entirely different climatic conditions prevail, should suit us here. Americans, as a Nation, are not accustomed to the use of water for irrigation purposes. Throughout the Eastern and Northern and Southern States, they are usually more troubled with a surplus than with a deficiency of moisture. It is only in these arid regions that necessity has compelled the adoption of a system upon which rests the foundation of agriculture in the oldest countries of the world. It is, therefore, especially desirable that these gentlemen, who have seen what can be done here, with the aid of water, how little use much of the land is without water, should enlighten their congenial colleagues on the importance of the subject to this coast, and, therefore, to the Nation at large.

We of the arid regions are at present a "feeble folk," as far as representation in the halls of Congress goes, and we, therefore, ask our visitors to add their voices to those of our own Representatives, when the latter shall arise to voice our just requests. The necessities of this great western country are the necessities of the Nation at large, for every section in the West, which is fitted for tillage by the aid of water, offers a haven of refuge and the comforts of an independent home to more than a score of eastern families, who are crowded to the wall by the close competition of thickly settled eastern communities, and, at the same time, it adds greatly to the wealth of the Nation.

## THE INTEREST OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IN IRRIGATION.

One of the most interesting portions of the report of the State Board of Trade to the Arid Lands Committee, reviewed by us in part, recently, is that dealing with the question of the interest which the National Government has in irrigation. This is a question which should be fairly considered, as when the subject comes up for full discussion in Congress, there will doubtless be legislators who will object to the expenditure of any considerable sums of money for the survey of arid lands for irrigation purposes, on the ground that only a portion of the country would be benefited by such improvement.

The answer to this is, that the whole Nation is interested in irrigation, because the whole Nation is interested in making the uninhabitable portion of the country habitable.

It is estimated by Senator Stewart that more than half the area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, requires irrigation. If the Government can properly expend money to keep water off from lands, it certainly ought to be able, with propriety, to invest a portion of the surplus in putting money upon land that needs it, especially, as in this case, the money would be returned with interest.

Our public lands are almost exhausted. Unless more unoccupied lands are made fit for use, we shall see the classes of landlords and tenants extensively established in this country, as in Europe. Instead of looking for new territory, outside of our present boundaries, why not utilize the empire within these United States, which needs but the fruitifying touch of water to become a succession of gardens and orchards, capable of supporting an agricultural population of at least 150 to the square mile? The pressure of population which is felt in other countries will then not trouble us for many generations.

As THE TIMES has frequently stated, the project now being investigated by the Senatorial Committee is, when we regard its magnitude and beneficial results, the most important one which has ever engaged the attention of a civilized government. To find anything similar, on a large scale, we have to go back to the immense irrigation works constructed in Egypt by the early Pharaohs, who, by this means, turned a burning desert into a densely settled country.

## THE ARID LANDS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

In the interesting report of United States Land Register Patton, published in yesterday's issue, it was very clearly explained how great an interest Southern California has in the Government project for the irrigation of arid lands.

Mr. Patton shows that there are in this land district no less than 13,156,000 acres of arid lands, of which at least 4,000,000 can be reclaimed without extraordinary expense, and the people will cheerfully pay the Government \$10,000,000 for these lands. Los Angeles is thus shown to contain more

arid land susceptible of irrigation than all the rest of the State. Again: The Government has received from the people of the Los Angeles land district \$92,989 for first payment on desert lands, most of which land is still in the hands of the Government, owing to inability on the part of private individuals to meet the heavy expense of bringing water on the land.

Our friends up north are fond of calling attention to the asserted fact that their lands do not need irrigation, while ours in the southern part do. While it is very far from the truth that all of our lands require irrigation to produce any variety of crops—except citrus fruits, berries and vegetables—yet, as Mr. Patton's report shows, it is a fact that we have an immense area of land—more, in fact, than all the balance of the State—which is worthless without irrigation.

Our people were naturally much surprised, a couple of weeks ago, to learn from the California engineer in charge of the work in this State that the southern part of the State could not at present expect to get any of the money to be expended for surveys in California.

In view of the facts that the Los Angeles Land District contains more arid land susceptible of irrigation than all the rest of the State; that this district has paid the Government \$92,989 for first payment on desert land, and that the residents of the northern part of the State claim as a specialty of their lands that they do not need irrigation, it does seem a little curious that Southern California should have to take a back seat as soon as there is money to be expended.

Of course the gentlemen composing the Senatorial Committee are in no ways responsible for any statements that were made some time since as to the disposition of survey funds in this State. They are gathering information, and it is for that reason that we desire here to specially call their attention to the peculiarly great advantages offered by this section for the expenditure of money in the reclamation of arid lands. There are no sections of the United States which so much need this kind of work, or which will yield a larger return for a small expenditure, than Southern California and Arizona.

The Pasadena Union has been absorbed by the Star, the latter having purchased the good will, subscription lists and press franchise of the former, and moved into its office quarters. Mr. Wood, formerly of the Union, remains from the field, and Mr. Vail and associates continue the publication of the Star, which will now have the Pasadena field to itself and be strengthened materially.

## THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Reopening Today Under the New Management.

The reopening today of the Public Library in its new quarters in the City Hall marks the beginning of a fresh era in its existence. Founded originally some 16 years ago by a few public-spirited citizens who contributed enough in books and money to give it a fair start, it was a few years later formally turned over to the city, the City Council being made the governing Board of Regents or Directors. From the time of this change the library drooped, the enthusiasm which started it died out, the City Fathers had too much to do to attend to its wants, and apparently gave but little thought to the growth and development of the great modern engine of education. The records show that during successive years there was just enough spent on the library to provide a few new books every year and to pay the salaries of a librarian and assistants who could find but little to do.

The adoption of the new charter placed the library under the control of a board of five directors, outside of the members of the Council, and the appointment by the Mayor in March last of gentlemen of public spirit, who had the interests of the city at heart, made an immediate change in the aspect of affairs.

From its former condition of neglect and indifference the library question is becoming one of the prominent features of our changed municipality. The efforts of the new board of directors have been appreciated by the City Council in a prompt and liberal spirit, and everything has been done with due regard to economy in giving the library a new start. The Council ordered the fittings of the rooms in the City Hall, and they are on a scale of plain solidity, combined with artistic taste, which reflect credit upon the architect, Mr. Haas. Everything is in white oak, and the effect is light and pleasing. The rooms are spacious, airy and well lighted; the principal room in which the books are contained is 70x50 feet; the general reading room is 75x30 feet, and there are besides two smaller rooms devoted, one to the use of the librarian and the other to the custody of the Patent Office reports and patent documents. The latter room is used by the directors for their meetings. The ladies' room will be greatly appreciated for its air of comfort and convenience. It is nicely carpeted, well lighted, and is about 25x30 feet in size. The Council has supplied the library with a fine collection of spacious and elegant quarters by appropriating \$10,000 to be spent by the directors in the purchase of necessary books. There are at the present time about 7000 volumes in the library, of which considerably less than one-half are available for general circulation. In a short time, however, the new purchases will have the effect of making the library much more effective.

An important feature of the new management will be the circulation, for the use of numerous copies of the leading magazines and periodicals. The system of library classification and rules for the circulation of books are all according to the usages prevalent in the best eastern institutions of the kind, and, under the able management of Miss Kelso, the principal librarian, there is every reason to expect the best results.

There is evidently the strongest desire existing on the part of the directors and the librarian to please the public, and every improvement that experience can suggest will be made as opportunity offers.

The board of directors consists of F. H. Howard, J. Mills Davies, H. Jay Hanchette, E. W. Jones, and G. A. Robinson, president.

## NEW BOOKS.

A Complete List of Books That Have Just Arrived.

Following is a list of new books at the public library that have been received recently: "Queen of Sheba," "Stillwater Tragedy," "Story of a Bad Boy," T. B. Aldrich; "Bureaucracy," "Cousin Betta," "Two Brothers," Balaize; "The Pretty Sister of Jose," Mrs. F. H. Burnett; "Saint Ilario," J. M. Crawford; "Esther," Carey; "The Three Trappers," Daut; "Country of the Dwarfs," "Lost in the Jungles," "The Red Bird," C. C. Eggleston; "The Cornish Country," "Wild Life Under the Equator," Du Chailu; "Signal Boys," "Strange Stories from History," "The Wreck of the Red Bird," C. C. Eggleston; "Elsie Dinmore," "Elsie's Hobbies," "Elsie's Girlhood," "Elsie's Womanhood," "Elsie's Motherhood," "Elsie's Children," "Elsie's New Relations," "Elsie at Nantucket," "Elsie's Friends at Woodburn," "The Two Elses," "Elsie's Kith and Kin," Martha Finley; "The Young Mariners," Goulding; "Cleopatra," H. H. Haggard; "Pence of the House of David," "Throne of David," "Pillar of Fire," J. H. Ingraham; "The Deserter," "Kittie's Conquest," "The Colonel's Daughter," "Marion's Faith," Capt. King; "South Sea Whaler," "In the Rocky Mountains," W. A. G. Kingston; "Prince Littleboy," S. Weir Mitchell; "Captains of Industry," James Parton; "Leavenworth Case," Rholf (Green); "Sailor Boys of '61," J. R. Soley; "Stanley Graham," "From Pole to Pole," "Wild Adventures Round the Pole," "Fruite of the Snowball," Gordon Stables; "Beaman of Orn," Frank Stockton; "Red Beauty," W. O. Stoddard; "Boys of Other Countries," Bayard Taylor; "The Long Exile," "A Russian Proprietor," "The Tolstoy," "Biding His Time," "Cordjo's Cave," J. T. Trowbridge; "Being a Boy," C. D. Warner; "Birds' Christmas Carol," "Story of Patsy," Kate Wiggins; "Langstroth on the Honey Bee," Langstroth.

LITERATURE.  
"The Boys' King Arthur," S. Lanier; "Half Hours With Best Foreign Authors," 4 vols.; Morris; "How Men Fight," Alice Stevens; "Half Hours With Best American Authors," 4 vols.; Morris; "After Whiles," James W. Riley; "Poems," Irwin Russell; "Daisy Miller," Henry James; "Poems," Charlotte Bronte; "The Boy," Percy Shelley; Lanier; "Works," 4 vols., Thomas Gray.

HISTORY.  
"South and West," C. D. Warner; "800 Miles in an Ambulance," Johnson; "Shoshone," Roberts; "Egyptian Archaeology," G. Maspero; "History of the People of Israel," E. Rezan; "Boys' Froissart," S. Lanier; "Strongbow's Ireland," J. Bernard; "Simon de Montfort and His Cause," Hutton; "King Phillip's War," Markham; "The Old French War," Johnson; "War of 1812," Johnson; "Making of the Great West," S. A. Drake; "War with Mexico," H. O. Ladd.

## AN UGLY FALL.

Thrown From a Buggy on Main Street Last Night.

Last night about 8:30 o'clock a young man was thrown from a buggy on Main street, in front of the New Westminster Hotel, and badly injured. Just how the accident occurred, no one appears to know, as there were no eye-witnesses. The young man was not seriously hurt, but he was pitched forward out of the buggy, and the horse continued on his way. A few seconds afterward some one passing along noticed the man, apparently dead, lying on the street near the curb. Assistance was secured, and the man was taken to Pascoe's Pharmacy, at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, where the patrol wagon was telephoned for, and he was removed to the police station.

Dr. Wing had been sent for, and was on hand when the man was brought in. He was still unconscious, and his pulse was very weak, but he was taken into the back room, and everything possible was done for him. An examination failed to disclose any injuries whatever, the flesh not even being bruised. The front of his clothes were covered with dust, which would indicate that he fell forward on his stomach. His hands were also scratched slightly, and covered with dirt, but there were no injuries to the head. Shortly after the man was brought in, he began vomiting, and opened his eyes once or twice, but there was nothing to indicate that he was conscious of his surroundings, his eyes being insensible to light, and, when spoken to, there was no response.

No one about the station knew the man, but a letter was found in his pocket addressed to Frederick E. Hunter, and postmarked Pasadena, from which it is inferred that that is his name. A bundle of cards of the Troy Laundry and R. C. Cunningham, dentist, were also found in his pockets, together with a small purse containing one or two coins and a small sum of money. Later some one came in, who, after looking at him, said that he thought the man had formerly been employed in Breakey's hardware store as a clerk, and that he was now driving a wagon for the Troy Laundry.

## HE RAN.

A Watch Thief Gives a Detective a Chase.

Yesterday morning it was reported at the police station that a man named A. Bellasch had robbed a man on Macy street of a watch and chain. A description of the thief was given by Detective Bowler, who was detailed on the case. He started out on his search, and found Bellasch at No. 22 Upper Main street, where he was trying to have the works of the watch transferred from one case to another. Bowler went to place his finger upon the man's arm, and he broke away and ran down Main street, with the officer in pursuit. After an exciting chase he was overhauled at the corner of Requena street and brought to the police station, where he was locked up. His case will come up for examination today.

## THE COUNCIL TODAY.

The City Council will meet this morning at 10 o'clock, when the bond election returns will probably be canvassed. Maj. Bonsall has been very busy for the past two or three days formulating his plan for the appointment of a commission to consider the sewer proposition, and if everything is settled upon, a resolution or ordinance providing for its appointment may be submitted. Messrs. Shafer and Hamilton have already signified their willingness to favorably consider the same. Looking to the inauguration of work on a sewer system, and it is more than likely that the other members will fall into line.

## LABOR'S LEGIONS.

Immense Demonstration at Hyde Park.

Funds Pouring In to Aid the Strikers in London.

The Agitation Abroad Has an Ominous Echo in This Country.

An Aeronaut's Narrow Escape—More London Comment on the Bering Sea Controversy—Notes from Abroad.

By Telegram to The Times.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Two thousand coalminers and bargemen employed by Parker & Lamberton have joined the strikers. The council of the strikers held a meeting last evening, and after a long discussion on the situation decided to continue the strike.

A monster meeting of strikers was held in Hyde Park this afternoon. Mr. Burns, the Socialist agitator, and other labor leaders made speeches. Resolutions declaring that the men would continue the strike until their demands were fully conceded were unanimously adopted.

It is estimated that 15,000 persons took part in the demonstration at Hyde Park. During the progress of the meeting Burns and others passed through the crowd and took up a collection for the strikers. Money was received in hats and open parcels, and a large sum was obtained. An American gentleman who was present gave a handsome donation.

In an interview Burns said the Strike Committee had decided not to have a parade tomorrow. They propose to devote the day to real work, especially to improving the methods of collecting funds.

Five thousand railway men held a meeting at Darlington today, and decided to strike unless shorter hours of labor were granted.

Cardinal Manning sent a message to Hyde Park to request Mr. Burns to visit him in compliance with his invitation. Burns called upon the Cardinal after the meeting, when his eminence expressed admiration at the excellent order maintained and congratulated Burns upon the general good behavior of the strikers.

A mass meeting of dockmen and others was held at Southwark, at which the project was mooted to form a separate committee for South London, in order to have a better voice in the conduct of the strike. Mr. Quelch, as leader of the Social Democratic Federation, denounced the manifesto calling for a general strike. But for that he believed the dock directors would have yielded to the strikers' demands.

In a sermon at York today, Canon Fleming expressed sympathy with the strikers. He said that sympathies are being held throughout the country.

MINOR ECHOES OF AGITATION.  
CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The Chicago Trades Assembly today adopted resolutions declaring that the wonderful rapidity with which the great strike in London spread is in nowise connected therewith, and the active interest, sympathy and cooperation of the great masses of people in that city, together with the tenacious and active help of workers in the industrial centers of Great Britain, Europe, America and Australia, mark the era of the strike in the minds and hearts of workers of one common and vital interest, that makes practical and very probable a simultaneous uprising of the great masses of workers, whose action will seriously endanger existing social and industrial institutions, and emphasize the immediate necessity for the employing classes to concede their reasonable reforms as will remove the possibility of a revolution that threatens such terrible results to life and property.

## FROM SAMOA.

Banquet to Kimberly—Malleto and the Germans.

APIA (Samoa), Aug. 15.—[By the Associated Press.] A banquet was given last night to Admiral Kimberly and his two staff officers, Lieut. Rittenhouse and Merriam by the American and English residents of Apia. Speeches were made by the Admiral, Lieut. Rittenhouse and others. Admiral Kimberly thanked the people of Apia for their kindness to himself and to his officers and men since the hurricane last March.

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## NOTES FROM ABROAD.

A Female Aeronaut's Narrow Escape From a Terrible Death.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] An exciting scene was witnessed at an exhibition by Miss Beaumont, the aeronaut, at North Shields yesterday. In descending from her balloon with a parachute the woman got caught by a light-suspended conductor, from which she hung suspended by one arm far above the ground. There was a great crowd of spectator, and excitement was intense. Ladders were brought as quickly as possible, and while the daring aeronaut made a safe descent.

## THE BERING SEA QUESTION.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Observer, commenting on the Bering Sea question, says: "An American company could not buy what Russia had not to sell, namely, the right of exclusive property in Bering Sea. The most unanswerable protest against Russia's claim to Bering Sea was issued by President Pierce's administration."

PARIS, Sept. 1.—[By the Associated Press.] A resolution was passed asking for compensation for the vessels already seized and for a speedy settlement of the difficulty.

## ANNIVERSARY OF SEDAN.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The anniversary of the battle of Sedan was observed here by a public meeting and grand pyrotechnical display. Herr Suckert, Court Chaplain, delivered an oration.

The National Zeitung, commenting on the anniversary, observes that peace has been prolonged beyond expectation, but that the cost of armed peace is enormous. Other papers review the history of Germany since the Franco-Prussian War.

## WILL NOT ANNEX NEW HEBRIDES.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The French Government has declined to accede to the request of the people of New Hebrides for the annexation of the islands by France. The refusal is based on the ground that France does not wish to infringe her convention with England relative to the New Hebrides.

BOULANGER TO SUBMIT TO ARREST.  
PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Nineteenth Century announces that Boulanger has decided to submit to arrest, the week preceding the elections, in order to avoid seizure before his arrival in Paris.

## Fire at Cloverdale.

CLOVERDALE, Sept. 1.—The drug store of Dr. R. S. Markell and the millinery store of Mrs. Markell, adjoining, were completely destroyed by fire this afternoon. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is estimated at \$8000; insurance, \$4500.

## A Famous Racer Dead.

TORONTO, Sept. 1.—Drake Carter, a well-known Toronto racehorse, whose record, 5:34, for three miles, some years ago has never been beaten, fell and broke a leg while training on the Woodbine track yesterday, and had to be shot.

## BASE-BALL.

The Champion Stockton Address by the San Francisco Press.

STOCKTON, Sept. 1.—[By the Associated Press.] The San Francisco press in its columns gave this afternoon, and in the leather roll over the field, defeat, we champions by a score of 15 to 0.

Harper pitched three innings, but had no control of the ball, and was relieved by Hunold. In the first inning Frisco made three runs on a double, a passed ball, a single, a wild pitch and an error. In the third Frisco made three runs, two wild pitches, two wild throws gave the Frisco five runs. In the fourth Eberhart retired with a hurt finger, Depaenher taking his place. In the fifth Whitehead's double, Creamer's single and Hunold's fly out to Frisco, who made a circus catch, gave Stockton a run. A two-bagger by Perrier and a wild pitch, an error, a base on balls and a single gave the Frisco two more runs. In the sixth Sickney's base on balls, a single by Smith and a home run by Depaenher gave Stockton three earned runs. Frisco's eighth home run and numerous singles gave the Frisco five runs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—Oakland defeated Sacramento today by a score of 15 to 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Athletics, 4; Cincinnati, 0.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 1.—Columbus, 6; St. Louis, 5.

## FREQUENT FIRES.

Several Blazes in Oakland and Its Vicinity.

OAKLAND, Sept. 1.—[By the Associated Press.] A number of fires have occurred in this locality within a few days past, causing much loss. Fire broke out yesterday in the blacksmith shop on O'Hare Bros' ranch, destroying the shop, machine shed, farm machinery and workmen's lodging-house. The loss is \$6000; insurance, \$2000.

Fire yesterday morning destroyed a large stack on J. B. Morrissey's ranch, north of town. It is presumed to have been the work of a tramp. The loss is \$800; no insurance.

AT St. Johns, east of Orland, the blacksmith shop of C. D. Bigelow was burned on Friday. The loss is \$1000.

This afternoon the residence occupied by H. T. McElin on Osborn's farm, west of town eight miles, was destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$3000. No insurance.

## A Frontier Affray.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 1.—A Times special from Vinila, I. T., says: A shooting affray occurred yesterday at Table Spring, which resulted in the death of two men, named Moriana and Given. Given, an American, and a man named Pixley of horse stealing. In the quarrel which ensued Given and Moriana drew revolvers and fired until both had fallen. Pixley pointed Given's brains out with a hammer. Moriana died shortly after.

## An Express-robber Captured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The Chronicle's special from Greenville says: The Sheriff of Lassen county yesterday captured the man who robbed the Wells-Fargo Express in Lassen county last week. The robber, named and fired three shots at the Sheriff, who then shot the robber, and closed in on him and beat him with his revolver. The wounds of neither are serious. About \$1000 was found on the robber.

## Minnesota Prairie Fires.

LAC-QUAT-PAW (Minn.), Sept. 1.—A prairie fire ten miles wide is sweeping the Minnesota bottom lands, and the town of Big Stone City is threatened with destruction, the flames having reached a point two miles southeast of there. Hundreds of farmers have lost all their hay and stock, and the fire, which was started two days ago by a party of hunters, is beyond control.

## Suing a History Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—Judge Edward McGowan announces his intention of bringing suit against the Bancroft History Company for \$50,000 damages. McGowan lately arrived here from Washington, where he had been president of the Senate of the House of Representatives, and based his suit upon the fact that the Bancroft History Company had published a book containing false statements in the Bancroft histories regarding himself.

## Schooner Wrecked.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The steamer Zealandia from Australia brought news of the loss of the schooner Jennie Walker, which went ashore on one of the Gilbert Islands last April. The crew escaped in boats to Jakut Island. Vessel and cargo were a loss.

## The Way They Do in France.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—In accordance with the law recently passed, the Government today took formal possession of the telephone stations. The company protested against the Government's action as illegal and only submitted to force.

## Handy With His Pistol.

EDWARDSVILLE (Kan.), Sept. 1.—A shooting affray occurred here this morning between negroes, in which Bill Butler shot Charles Brown and an unknown colored man. Both were dangerously wounded.

## Unable to Agree.

SAN BERNARDINO, Sept. 1.—The jury in the Tyllie arson case, after deliberating 19 hours, were discharged this morning, having failed to agree. It is understood the jury stood 6 for acquittal and 6 for conviction.

## Jumped from the Train.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—William Jackson, a 13-year-old boy, was killed at Oakland this afternoon. He jumped from a train and was struck on the head by the step of the last car.

## Fell Down a Shaft.

VIRGINIA (Nev.), Sept. 1.—This morning the 9-year-old son of John Mitchell fell down a shaft 80 feet deep in the Jumbo District and was instantly killed.

## DISTURBING GIRLS.

They Call for Help and Have the Disturber Arrested.

Last night at midnight Officer Conley was called upon for Fred Hanscomb to arrest P. S.



## HONORED GUESTS.

## THE ARID LANDS COMMITTEE SEEING LOS ANGELES.

Their Arrival and Early Visit to San Pedro—They Lunch at Santa Monica—Interesting Speech-making—Driven Over the City and Dined at the California Club.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the Senate Committee on Arid Lands, consisting of Senators Stewart and Reagan, together with its associates and attaches, the committee of the Chamber of Commerce and a large party of citizens, took train for San Pedro, to view the route and inspect the harbor.

The party embraced the following persons: Senator Stewart of Nevada, chairman, and Senator Reagan of Texas, member of the committee; Maj. J. W. Powell, chief of the U. S. Geological Survey; Col. Richard J. Hinton, assistant; Eugene Davis, sergeant-at-arms; Dr. J. M. Hines, assistant sergeant-at-arms; R. S. Boswell, stenographer; C. J. Kappeler, private secretary to Senator Stewart; P. S. Warman, private secretary to Maj. Powell; Hon. W. W. Morrow, M. C., San Francisco; Hon. John J. Hemphill, M. C., South Carolina; J. M. Davies, secretary State Board of Trade; Hon. S. M. White; Maj. E. W. Jones, president Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; M. R. Higgins, secretary; ex-Gov. Stoneman, J. de Barth Shorb; John R. Brierly, Fred Eaton, Judge B. S. Eaton, J. B. Lankenshaw, Mayor Gunn of San Diego, Frank A. Kimball, Warren C. Kimball, and Dr. McFarland of San Diego; Col. H. B. Maxon, deputy in the United States Land Office, Arizona; Charles Forman, Dr. Ainsworth, U. S. A.; H. Z. Osborne, of the Express; Col. J. J. Ayers, of the Herald; Charles D. Willard, of the Herald; Col. H. G. Otis, of THE TIMES; Maj. Russell, A. H. Denker, J. J. Mellus, ex-Senator Cornelius Cole, A. F. Coroneil, J. M. Muir, Southern Pacific Railroad; Col. A. B. Hotchkiss, J. D. Treadwell, and L. M. Holt of San Bernardino.

The train made a rapid run to the port town, the lay of the land and the condition of the country being pointed out to the distinguished guests by gentlemen of the local company. The subject of irrigation received close attention, and many pertinent facts were produced and dwelt upon in the conversations. The members of the committee, and the Congressmen accompanying them showed an active interest in the subject, and expressed surprise and admiration at what they had already seen in Los Angeles county.

Arrived at San Pedro, the party was met by Capt. Ewing, Merrick, Reynolds and other citizens and immediately taken aboard the steamer Falcon for a turn around the harbor. The Senators took a lively interest in the Government work. Mr. Stewart asking many pertinent questions and all examining the harbor map, which was explained by Gen. Brierly.

Returning to the wharf after a half hour's run of the steamer, the party took the train, returned to the Wolfskill depot, and immediately afterward started for Santa Monica, accompanied by the Chamber of Commerce committee and other citizens. There the Senatorial party first called upon Mrs. Senator Jones, and later had luncheon at the Arcadia as the guests of the Chamber of Commerce.

After the lunch, some informal speeches. Secretary Davies said that he turned over the visitors to the tender mercies of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. President Jones replied on behalf of the chamber in a neat speech, and J. de Barth Shorb made some appropriate remarks.

Senator Stewart was called upon and spoke in substance as follows: "I do not feel that, under the circumstances, I ought to make anything of a speech; yet, as the opportunity of addressing you all on matters of national interest may not again present itself, I must avail myself of the present time to make a few remarks." The Senator then briefly explained the act of Congress, under which the Geological Survey had begun its work of reserving reservoir sites and sheds, and narrated the circumstances of the passage of the resolution appropriating \$250,000 for special investigation, which gave existence to the committee, of which he was chairman.

"The work seems now," said he, "about to go further than we had expected. The plan met at first with some opposition from sections of the country where irrigation was not needed and was not practicable. It was thought that there was not sufficient value in these arid lands of the Far West to pay for the cost of survey. It was a new proposition to many Representatives of the Eastern States, and the question was even raised whether the land, when irrigated, would be of any special value. It was found that the preliminary surveys to be made by the Geological Department would not be sufficient, and this committee was chosen to travel the road over, to ascertain in a general way the value of the land when improved, to learn such particulars as quantity of rainfall, gauge accurately the amount of available water, and learn the exact nature and extent of each watershed. For this the mountain region must be explored and its topographical features set forth. The mere preliminary work would be expensive, but when it should be done and all the information in a collected form be stored in the hands of the Government, the settler need go blindfolded into an unknown region.

"In our travels through the West we have found some remarkable things; enough to satisfy us that when if the completed surveys were made, settlers would pour in on millions of acres. It is a fact, significant in this connection, that three-fourths to nine-tenths of all the agriculture of the world has been accomplished by irrigation. Northern Europe is the only part of the cultivated world outside of the United States with sufficient rainfall to grow all kinds of crops. Coming originally from that country and finding before us the largest district in the world which can be cultivated under a rainfall alone, it is natural that we should thus far have given the subject of irrigation but little study. Yet, on the lowest estimate, there are 1,200,000 square miles of arid land in this country, nearly half the area of the United States, excluding Alaska. British India covers 800,000 square miles, and is by nature supplied with no more water than our own arid region. The latter is capable of an equal amount of agricultural production with India and can support a population as great. It has generally been supposed that this land was waste, but the publication of our report will show the people of the United States what can be done in making it productive. The large amounts which will be spent by private individuals and by States in the reclamation of this land can be used with

infinitely better economy with the assistance of the facts which we are gathering.

"And the country needs all this land for the use of its people. See what a rush there has been to Oklahoma, a country of rich soil, but situated in a semi-arid belt, where irrigation would prove very efficacious in bringing out the best results. The Dakotas, which are also settling rapidly, need water. They have an arid belt, but how long this supply will hold out no one can say."

The Senator ran rapidly over the line of travel of the committee through the Western States and Territories, explaining what sections stood in need of systematic irrigation, and what areas could be reclaimed.

"In this State," he said, "practice in irrigation has supplied you with information, although the laws appear to stand in your way. You have, I say, detailed information, yet through such work as we contemplate you can get new ideas and learn of new methods. You have advanced in the line of economizing water, for you have more land than water. The results of your experience will be of value to the whole country. One fact of importance should not be forgotten—that drainage must go with irrigation to avoid the deposit of alkali. In the countries where this law has been overlooked agriculture has starved itself out.

"We regret the necessity of passing through this country so hurriedly. But what we need is an object lesson. We find accurate reports ready prepared for us. We wish to see the results. Seeing is knowing. The people of the East have as a rule seen the arid tracts only from the windows of a railroad car, and in this way they get the worst possible impression.

"I believe that if water could be made available for use on this rich soil now arid it would support a greater population than there is in all the East. The public domain is not half occupied. Here, then, is a different condition of things than in the East, where the failure of a crop is a serious consideration. One acre of irrigated land is worth three or four or five of unirrigated in the variety of crops which it will produce. It is the only kind of land capable of supporting a dense population. Then these arid lands contain quantities of minerals, coal, iron, etc., which will be a source of infinite wealth when cultivation brings population. This despaired arid land has a great future, and united effort should be made to develop it that it may open to the support of millions of settlers."

## SENATOR REAGAN.

Senator Reagan responded to a request from Mr. Shorb, who served as chairman, by making a few remarks to the following effect: "The trip which we have made and the investigations which we have held in the various Western States and Territories have been a source of much pleasure and satisfaction to me. I have learned a great deal which was before unknown to me, and which, I believe, is still unknown to the average Congressman. I did not know before that Montana and Idaho could be made to receive millions of population; that in many places the erection of reservoirs at the bases of mountains would ultimately prepare the country below for hives of industrial population such as have never been seen upon the American continent. Congress has at last taken these matters into serious consideration. When the work designed is done the way will be prepared for individuals or States or corporations to utilize the lands which lie ready for improvement. And a people such as have crossed this continent to occupy the Western Territories, such as have made passages out of the desert and made the parched and arid tracts bring forth vines and fruits, are the very agents needed to carry on the work. Such a people make in these deserts the gardens of the New World.

Hon. S. M. White was next called upon, and made a brief speech, in which he congratulated the country on its good fortune in having at the head of this undertaking such a man as Senator Stewart, who was conspicuous as the right man in the right place. Under the circumstances, he was confident that the work would be accomplished with the most desirable results.

J. J. Hemphill, Representative from South Carolina, responded when called upon with some witty remarks, in which he took off the tendency of the people of this section to tell unbelievable tales about the climate and its productions. He explained his presence with the committee by saying that in the present political situation the Senate did not enjoy the confidence of the House, and it needed watching.

Mr. Hinton made a few remarks in response to a call, describing the work which the committee proposed to do, and its value, when completed, to the whole country.

Colonel J. J. Ayers followed in a brief speech, expressing in behalf of Los Angeles the gratification which was felt at the disposition now displayed by the Government to help the people of the far West. He referred to the fact that although Southern California was the section of the United States where irrigation had had its beginning, yet nevertheless producers were groping about in the dark, unorganized and unassisted. When the laws were properly corrected and the work systematically undertaken the people of the rest of the country would learn through Southern California what wonders irrigation could accomplish.

Brief remarks were made by Col. Otis and others, and the company left the table.

The San Diego people who were present in the city yesterday planned for a programme of entertainment to be carried out when the party should arrive in their city, next Tuesday. At 8 in the morning they will take the motor train for the Sweetwater dam, returning to the Coronado for lunch. The steamer Roseville will then convey them for a trip around the bay, after which there will be a reception at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. The day will conclude with a drive about the city.

## IN THE CITY.

When the Senatorial party returned from Santa Monica in the afternoon they were met at the Wolfskill depot by carriages and were driven about the city, and the various points of interest were shown to them. At night there was a quiet dinner at the California Club, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. Quite a number of prominent citizens and business men were present, and both Senators Stewart and Reagan expressed themselves in terms of unqualified approval of the city and its growth. Both of the visitors mentioned silver in the radical manner which has characterized their utterances in the Senate, and there was no uncertain sound in their comments about the development of the arid lands of Southern California by irrigation. Today the party will go to Riverside and San Bernardino and take in the surrounding country. They will start from the Wolfskill depot at 8 o'clock in a special train. They

will be accompanied by members of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce and several prominent citizens. They will return to the city in the afternoon, and at 4 o'clock will start for San Diego, where they will spend one day, and will again visit Los Angeles.

## SANTA MONICA.

Latest Gleanings and Gossip from Down by the Sea.

SANTA MONICA, Sept. 1.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The Sabbath morn was ushered in with clear sky and a calm sea, the contrast to the showery, gloomy hours of the previous day being delightful. The warm weather up town had the effect of bringing down the usual army of merry-makers, and the beach was lined as usual with frolicsome bathers and loungers on the sands.

As for the announced attractions, they did not materialize at all, for the guardian of the Japanese fireworks, not anticipating any rain, had not made any arrangements therefor, and as his pyrotechnics were dampened it was impossible to give a display.

The North Beach bath-house was also closed up, having been attached at a late hour on Saturday night by Morgan for \$200. He was determined that the visitors from Los Angeles should be debarred of one of the attractions of Santa Monica, for although cash bonds of \$450 and securities to the amount of \$4000 were offered, they were refused. The citizens here are much wroth at this proceeding, inasmuch as it hurt the town owing to the lack of bathing accommodations on the beach, for although the Arcadia bath-rooms were filled to overflowing, all could not be supplied.

The visit of the Senatorial Committee and the Committee of Reception attracted a throng to the Arcadia during the early afternoon hours, and a good many of the town people crowded into the dining-room to hear the speeches during the lunch hour. The visitors took in the sights of the beach, and several of them were seen sporting in the surf and evidently enjoying themselves.

A sensation is promised here in a few days, as the papers are being collected in a famous perjury case that is supposed to have dropped out of sight. This time the prosecuting witness is on hand.

Among the many here today were Baron Rogniat, J. M. Meredith, H. C. Weinert, and wife, J. A. Twiss, J. S. Phillips and family, V. Miller, J. Miller, A. G. Krutz, Jr., G. S. Cole, C. T. Utoff, A. T. Harvey and the Senatorial party.

## EAST SIDE NEWS.

Notes and Personal—A Picnic to Pasadena.

Mr. Ben Wilde has broken ground for his new dwelling, on Pasadena avenue, which is to cost about \$3000. It is to be a very neat structure and an ornament to the locality in which it is placed. Mr. Wilde was formerly a resident of St. Augustine, Fla.

Prof. Von Keith and family are stopping at Santa Monica for a short time.

The only thorough sprinkling of the streets since the new administration was on Saturday.

Wyatt McGraw left for Walla Walla, Wash., yesterday, for a short visit.

Mrs. J. McGraw left for San Gabriel Canon yesterday, to visit her father, who is very ill.

Eight arrests were made over here in August, as follows: Two drunks, four for violation of the liquor license, one for disorderly conduct, and one for medical treatment.

A jolly picnic party of East Los Angeles and city people visited Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Royce at their home on Hill avenue, East Pasadena, where they spent a very pleasant time. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Siddons, of the Heights; Miss Minnie Haba; Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Bradford, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pollard, Mrs. John Kennedy, Mrs. John Homer, Mrs. Mrs. Alexander Campbell, Mrs. M. Speedy, Mrs. E. B. Grandon, Mrs. E. S. Speer, Miss Louise Herod, Miss Lou Lane, Miss Helen Goodwin, Miss Ida Mellis, Miss Sadie Kennedy, Miss Bertha Kennedy, Miss Mabel Kennedy, Miss Jeannette Fox, Miss Daisy Fox, Miss Jessie Connors, Miss Bertha Pollard, Miss Florence Pollard, Miss Hattie Bradford, Miss Edna Bradford, Master James Fox, Master Johnnie Campbell, East Los Angeles; Mrs. E. Hurlbert, Los Angeles.

## Wedding Bells.

Last evening the Cathedral on Main street was the scene of a brilliant wedding, the contracting parties being Mr. William Gailbraith, the popular manager of the wholesale department of the People's Store, and Miss Mamie Casey, one of the handsomest attaches of the same establishment. Immediately after the ceremony the new couple and their guests repaired to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis on Wall and Fifth, where a sumptuous repast was spread. Numerous presents were received. A full and complete antique oak bedroom set from their fellow clerks; and a beautiful dinner service and mantel clock from the firm; and a complete outfit of table linen from the club composed of young ladies in the store, of which the bride was one of the leading spirits; besides many others. The young couple start out in life with the best wishes of all friends, and their number is legion.

## Unclassified.

Kingsford's Oswego Starch. Strongest—Purest—Best. A giant in strength; matchless in purity; incomparable in the glow and beauty of finish imparted to linens, etc. No other starch does such work. Kingsford's "Silver Gloss" Starch will be found far superior to all other starches for its strength, purity and uniformity. Never varies in quality, being free from color. Being free from color, it imparts a pure and superior strength, it will be found more economical than the most expensive. Kingsford's Starch has remained the standard of excellence half a century. Sold all around the world. T. KINGSFORD & SON, Oswego, N. Y.

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Hotel del Coronado. OUR NEXT Popular Semi-monthly EXCURSION! Leave the First-street depot at 10 a. m. on SATURDAY, SEPT. 7th, 1899. On a Chartered Special Train FROM LOS ANGELES TO HOTEL del CORONADO. Round Trip \$3.50 Good for 5 days. Or extended at the rate of \$1 per day.

GRAND BALL! On SATURDAY Evening, and various other amusements during the stay of the excursionists.

During all the hot weather it has been delightfully cool at Coronado. Tickets for sale at Santa Fe Office, 29 N. Spring St. OR AT THE FIRST-STREET DEPOT. For further information call at the CORONADO AGENCY, COR. SPRING AND FRANKLIN STS.

Unclassified. CHRYSANTHEMUM FAIR. PREMIUM LIST. The ladies in charge of the Chrysanthemum Fair have decided to offer the following premiums:

NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS' LIST. Best exhibit in pots of not less than 12 varieties, \$20. Second exhibit in pots of not less than 12 varieties, \$15. Best exhibit in pots of specimen plant, \$5. Best exhibit in pots of specimen plant, \$3. Best collection of cut sprays, one of a kind, \$10. Second collection of cut sprays, one of a kind, \$5. Best plateau of Chrysanthemums, \$20. Second plateau of Chrysanthemums, \$15. Best display of other plants in pots, \$10. Second display of other plants in pots, \$5. AMATEURS' LIST. Best exhibit in pots, not less than 10 varieties, \$10. Second exhibit in pots, not less than 10 varieties, \$5. Best specimen plant, \$5. Second best specimen plant, \$3. Best cut sprays, naturally grown, \$5. Second best cut sprays, naturally grown, \$3. Best plateau of chrysanthemums, \$15. Second best plateau of chrysanthemums, \$10. All potted plants to be plainly labeled. Parties desiring to compete for prizes, either amateurs or florists, should as soon as possible apply for space to MRS. R. M. WIDNEY, 810 South Olive street, or MRS. W. B. ABERNETHY, 777 South Hope street. No space will be reserved after the last of October.

NEUSTADT & PIRTLE. HAVE PLENTY OF MONEY TO LOAN! On Improved City or Country Property. Also on Collaterals. Bonds, Stocks and Other Securities Bought and Sold.

We Want Property to Sell. List What You Have With Us.

NEUSTADT & PIRTLE. 27 W. Second St., Burdick Bldg.

FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DYSPEPSIA, And similar diseases, go to

Arrowhead Hot Springs. Finest Hot Mineral Waters in California. THEY ARE CONSTANTLY EFFECTING REMARKABLE CURES.

The summer is the best season for taking baths, as there is then least danger from exposure. There are few flies and no mosquitoes at Arrowhead.

The Arrowhead Hotel, being 2000 feet above the sea, is a desirable residence for persons troubled by diseases of the throat and lungs, particularly for asthmatics. Complications arising from the excessive use of opium, tobacco or liquors are successfully treated. Arrowhead is not a boom enterprise, but is run on its merits as a resort for tourists and health-seekers.

Take the morning train for San Bernardino, where it is met by an Arrowhead stage, or for further particulars write to

WM. M. TINDALE, Manager, Arrowhead Springs, Cal.

JOE POHEIM, THE TAILOR.

Makes the best fitting clothes in the State. Fine tailoring at prices 35 per cent. less than any other house on the Pacific Coast.

The latest designs of Fall and Winter Goods now on exhibition.

208 Montgomery Street, 724 Market Street, 1110-1112 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

BRANCH STORES: 49 & 51 S. Spring St., Los Angeles. 121 & 123 Fourth St., San Diego. 105, 107 and 109 Santa Clara St., San Jose. 607 J Street, Sacramento. 75 Morrison St., Portland, Oregon.

Excelsior Steam Laundry. Best in the City. Office 15 W 2nd St. Telephone 367. \*Work Delivered To All\* Parts of the City. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

OPTICIAN. W. P. GOOLMAN, Optician, Has removed from 141 South Spring St. to 30 South Spring St. At Hollingsworth's Jewelry Store. Testing the eyes and fitting glasses with the best appliances FREE.

C. F. HEINZEMAN, Druggist and Chemist, NO. 122 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal. Prescriptions carefully compounded day or night.

SIEGEL, THE HATTER. Our Broken Line Sale STILL CONTINUES. The biggest and most successful sale in the city. Many an eye cast carelessly over our attractive bargains in our big show-windows caused the owner thereof to step under our doors and exchange dollars with us for goods that we're letting go in the great August Clean-up Sale for half of their worth. —BROKEN LINES IN— Straw Hats, Stiff Hats, Soft Hats, Other Hats.

## THIS WEEK

We will offer to the trade 250 dozen Gents' Socks, in assorted colors, no seams, double feet and fast colors, all at 25c, formerly 50c.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

## SIEGEL, THE HATTER And Men's Furnisher, UNDER NADEAU HOTEL. The Counter Dry Goods House.

## THE COULTER

## DRY GOODS HOUSE, Los Angeles.

New Fall Styles in Dress Goods, Silks, Plushes and Velvets. Imported and Domestic Fancy Dress Patterns. Fancy Trimming Silks in great variety. All the late shades.

25 Shades full 18-inch Plush, at 60 cents a yard.

25 Shades full 24-inch Plush, at \$1 a yard.

No trouble to show goods, but a pleasure. We invite an inspection. Watch our show windows. Money saved by a visit to

## THE COULTER

## DRY GOODS HOUSE,

101, 103 & 105 S. Spring St., cor. Second, Los Angeles, Cal.

GROCERIES. H. C. HALL. Telephone No. 546. W. L. PACKARD.

## A NEW FIRM.

## HALL &amp; PACKARD, (Successors to H. C. Hall),

## Wholesale and Retail GROCERS,

341 & 343 South Spring Street.

—WE ARE— —WE BUY— EXPERIENCED GROCERYMEN, OUR GOODS FROM FIRST HANDS, —AND UNDERSTAND— AND GUARANTEE PRICES.

What the Trade Demands. Call and See Our New Store.

Unclassified. NILES PEASE, —IMPORTER AND DEALER IN— FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, Oilcloths, Mattings and Window Shades, 243, 245 & 247 SOUTH SPRING STREET.







## LOVE AT CATALINA.

THE ISLAND COMMUNITY IN A STATE OF MIND.

A Metropolis Romance—Love Laughs at Jewish—Bombed by a Hy-meneal Earthquake.

AVOLON (Santa Catalina Island), Sept. 1.—[Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.] Saturday evening, among the large crowd that came over from Los Angeles for the ball at the Metropole, were two persons that attracted some attention from the lookers-on. Anyone with half an eye could see that they were sweethearts. "Eyes looked love to eyes that spoke again." The young lady had a timid, far-away look, while the young man, a tall, stout, unburnt fellow, had a look of determination, that could not be mistaken. It meant something, but what could not be determined by the score or more of hawk-eyed editors and reporters of the Weekly Jewish, who hang about the Metropole in search of facts, ancient and modern, relating to the fish. Mr. Meyer, the genial and popular clerk, could not be deceived, and was about to send the young man up to the bridal chamber, when the young man registered as J. Burch, and also in a shaky, tremulous hand added Minnie Burch, and floored Mr. Meyer with the statement that he wished two rooms, one for his sister and one for himself.

In the morning Mr. Burch came down bright and early, and asked Mr. Meyer if he wanted to take a sail, but Mr. Meyer did not. Mr. Burch was not a sailor, and others in such a curious way that excitement was soon at fever pitch. Finally it was discovered that Mr. Burch and Miss Burch were not relatives, but were a runaway couple from the wilds of the mainland bound to marry or die. So Mr. B. had chartered the steam yacht Wanda, a 25-tonner, and was trying to obtain witnesses to the marriage ceremony that was to take place out to sea. Finally Capt. Ned Whitener, a jolly sailor, well known as the Marquis of Barracouta, and a friend were secured, and the wedding party set sail. The entire town had now heard of it, and when it became known that Capt. Remington, the matrimonial editor of the Weekly Jewish was for the first time going to exercise his prerogative, every body turned out. Mr. Burch had no license, but a very long head. So he was going to take advantage of the law that allowed skippers or masters of vessels to marry people on the high seas, and as Capt. Ned Whitener of the White Wings had often performed the ceremony, he was taken to see that everything went shipshape, and give Capt. Remington a point if necessary.

The Wanda went out under a big head of steam, and the bride was in the Paloma Capt. Hancock Banning, who had caught on, saluted by lowering the flag and his pen pennant of the San Francisco Yacht Club, fired three guns and played the "Wedding March" on the cornet, which is a masterpiece. On the horizon was the black smoke of the Hermosa coming from Los Angeles, and the report was circulated that the enraged parents were on board. In any event, the Wanda showed her heels, and was soon hull down in the Santa Catalina channel. The bride was rosy and beautiful, as brides always are; but, as the Wanda struck the groundswell, the horrible thought came over the mind of the Marquis of Barracouta, Suppose she is sick! The Marquis was a true reader. The bluish of the fair bride melted into pearl, with a suspicion of green; in short, she was sick—not sick of Mr. Burch—but simply seasick; not too sick, but sick enough. When out the number of miles that made it legal, Capt. Remington handed the wheel to the blushing engineer, told the interested parties to stand up, and here, on the blue Pacific, amid a shoal of darting flying fishes, with only the murmur of escaping vessels, Mr. P. Baxter of Coolwater and Miss Minnie Armstrong of Newport, Los Angeles county, were made man and wife, spliced, as Capt. Remington said, with a clove hitch, but the captain, Ned, swore that it was a double clove. Be this as it may, they were married completely as fast as if 40 ministers had been in attendance, and took their bridal tour on one of the trimmest little crafts in Los Angeles county.

The Wanda steamed back under a still greater head of steam. Again the Paloma dipped her flag, again the cannons roared, this time loaded with rice kept for such occasions by Capt. Hancock Banning. The dock in front of the Metropole was black with people, three mighty jews, the king of the galleons, and a hush came over all Nature as the Wanda touched the dock; but the bride was handed out, and as a shower of rice fell on her and down the smokestack of the yacht, a cheer was raised that might have been heard by the bride's parents down at Newport, and they were escorted up the wharf by crowds, who appeared as delighted as they did. A man might live a lifetime in Salt Lake and not have so much ceremony about his nuptials, and probably Mr. Baxter will bear us out in this.

The romance ended in the departure of the Hermosa. The happy couple going to the home of the groom at Coolwater, a few miles from Compton, where he has a farm of 80 acres and everything in the shape of a condition. Mr. Baxter, it seems, has for some months been in the employ of the father of the bride, who possibly had other views for his daughter, but the two fell in love and matured the plan which resulted in the wedding on the high seas today.

The young lady, it is understood, made an excuse to go on a visit to some friends in Ventura. Mr. Baxter also had some business in the North, so the two met in Los Angeles, and fearing discovery if they took out a license, took the trip to Catalina, hoping the captain would marry them, but he would not, so Capt. Remington tied the knot, as related. Mr. Baxter is a fine, manly-looking fellow, and has a charming wife. The inhabitants of Catalina were yet uninformed, this letter will possibly give them the first information that their loss has been Mr. Baxter's gain. OCCASIONAL.

The crew, led by an officer, mutinied when off San Pedro, threatened to disable and murder the officers. The ringsider was shot and several wounded. One of the crew stated that the cause of the trouble was a desire on the part of the crew to Colton's Furniture Exchange, 302 South Spring street, and only death would prevent them.

## FRESH LITERATURE.

Lippincott's for September opens with a wonderfully stirring story from the pen of Edgar Fawcett, entitled "Solarion." It is a story of evolution, of strange marvels, wrought through the skill of the alchemist. It is the history of experiments, through which, by means of electricity and various chemical forces, the brain of the brute became humanized, and was taught to reason, while the tongue learned the mystery of speech. It is also a story of love and romance, as well as of punishment for the man, who had dared to overstep Nature's laws, and, through the occult mysteries of science, impart to a brute form a human soul. He had heard the voice of a "wrathful, yet tolerant, Deity" saying: "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther. And if so far thou goest, beware of thine own rashness in tampering with my works. Let their unknowingness remain in their own native sanctity. Forbear or reap the bitter result, and this experiment did not heed the voice. He pushed to the farthest possible bounds his experiments, he evolved a marvelous combination of the animal and the human, and through his success his love was wrecked and his life made desolate. "Solarion" is a strong story, one of Fawcett's best, with as much of strange interest centering about it as is found in that of Pygmalion and Galatea.

"George W. Childs's Recollections" are continued in this number, the "Australian Ballot System" is discussed, and the usual variety of literature is presented. (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.)

Books Received.  
TONIGHT AT EIGHT, BY FANNIE AYMER MATTHEWS, author of "His Way and Her Will" (Belford, Clarke & Co., Chicago, New York and San Francisco).  
THE OLD SETTLER, and His Tales of Sugar Swamp. By Ed. MOTT. (Chicago, New York and San Francisco: Belford, Clarke & Co.)  
THE PACE THAT KILLS. By EDGAR SALZUS. (Chicago, New York and San Francisco: Belford, Clarke & Co.)  
ASTARTE, or Truant Loves. Translated by R. B. and R. Davenport. (Chicago, New York and San Francisco: Belford, Clarke & Co.)

ELLIS DARKE. A Realistic Novel in New York. By STANLEY MCKENNA, author of the play "W.A. Soldier" and "Amy's Secret," etc. (Minerva Publishing Company, New York.)

FISH AND GAME LAWS OF CALIFORNIA. Compiled by S. F. MASON. Fourth edition. Published by the authority of the State Board of Fish Commissioners of California. (Sacramento: State Office.)

The Heart of a Man.

The heart of man. It is a toy  
A well of life and rest,  
The furnace fierce, a pitied deep,  
Or all things dear the best.

A trap, a hedge, a fruitful field,  
A spring, an open sea,  
A midnight black, a radiant day,  
A slave, and yet too free.

A palace fair, a dungeon foul,  
A doorway into heaven,  
The rate of hell, eye bell itself,  
When love is not its leaven.

A pure, a book, a library,  
A faint and fading line,  
A note discordant, harsh and dread,  
A symphony divine.

A query sharp, an answer deep,  
An echo yet a voice,  
The source of woman's bitterness,  
The chalice of her joys.

MATILDA FLETCHER.

DIED.

ONHAR—At Long Beach, Cal., August 31, 1889, William Franklin Ober, son of Thomas S. and Mary Ober, aged 42 months.

St. Louis paper please copy.

ADAMS—In this city, September 1, 1889, Walter Adams, aged 5 months, 8 months and 20 days.

Funeral today (Monday), September 2, 1889, at 2 p.m. from the parents' residence, No. 245 South Hill street. Funeral private.

Unclassified.

DR. STEINHART'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

Sold for 30 Years in Europe and the Pacific Coast.

Essence of Life overcomes the worst cases of nervous debility, physical weakness, exhausted vitality, produced by youthful abuses, excessive and the like. It restores men, however induced, whether from serious habits in youth or sexual excesses in mature years, and no matter how inveterate, speedily, thoroughly and permanently cures the Essence of Life. The price is \$1.00 per bottle. Liver Pills 50 cents per bottle.

P. STEINHART,

(Former partner in the great specialist firm of Dr. Mittle & Co., San Francisco.)

Address Room 2, 115-1-3 W. First St.

Office hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and from 8 to 1 p.m. Sundays 10 to 1.

All communications strictly confidential.

Dr. Steinhart's Great Vegetable Kidney and Liver Remedy and Liver Pills have relieved and cured hundreds in the East.

Price of Kidney and Liver Remedy \$1.00 per bottle. Liver Pills 50 cents per bottle.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.

COMMENCING JULY 7TH, 1889, the Wilmington Transportation steamship "HERMOSA" will make regular trips to

AVOLON, CATALINA ISLAND.

Trains to Connect With Steamers Arrive Los Angeles.

"Sunday" 9:00 a.m. "Tuesday" 7:00 p.m.  
"Monday" 9:00 a.m. "Wednesday" 4:15 p.m.  
"Tuesday" 9:00 a.m. "Thursday" 4:15 p.m.  
"Wednesday" 9:00 a.m. "Friday" 4:15 p.m.  
"Thursday" 9:00 a.m. "Saturday" 4:15 p.m.  
"Friday" 9:00 a.m. "Sunday" 4:15 p.m.

REGULAR RECREATION, allowing a hour on the island and returning to Los Angeles same day.

The company reserves the right to change steamers and their dates of sailing.

First-class state room and passenger accommodations can be procured aboard the steamer FARE, round trip, Sundays, \$2.00.

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## Lines of Travel.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

Goodall, Perkins &amp; Co., General Agents, San Francisco.

SOUTHERN ROUTES.

Time Table for September, 1889.

STEAMERS.

COMING SOUTH.

GOING NORTH.

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## LINES OF BUSINESS.

Classified Directory of Established Firms, Corporations, Houses and Persons Doing Business in the City of Los Angeles.

Los Angeles Abstract Company.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT, SARGENT &amp; HARRIS, attorneys, Office, No. 11 Temple st.

Art and Plate Glass and Mirrors.

Bakeries and Restaurants.

Books and Stationery.

Barber Supplies.

Bank and Office Fixtures.

City Towel Supply Company.

Clothing—Retail.

Commissioners of Deeds.

Commission Merchants.

Specialists.

WOODS BURN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

THE OCCIDENTAL ACADEMY FOR THE YOUNG LADIES.

ST. HILDA'S HALL, GLENDALE.

MISS MARCH'S SCHOOL, A BOARDING SCHOOL.

LOS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE.

MRS. MAYHEW WILL OPEN A SCHOOL.

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## CITY IN BRIEF.

The Supervisors will convene this morning at 10 o'clock.

Several big excursions are expected in from the East this week.

Iron for the elevated cable road on San Fernando street has arrived.

The Scott murder case before Judge Cheney, and a jury will be on this morning.

Surf bathing at Santa Monica was finer yesterday than at any time during the season.

The streets presented a very quiet appearance yesterday, almost everyone having gone to the seashore.

But little was done in police circles yesterday, only three or four drunks having been brought in during the day.

The Santa Fé employés in this city are considerably worked up on account of the resignation of President Strong. They don't exactly know where the headman's ax will fall.

There was but one arrival at the County Jail yesterday, James Wilson, for petty larceny, sent up from the City Prison. At 7 o'clock there were 92 prisoners in the tanks.

The Grand Jury will spring five or six new indictments this morning. The District Attorney has been hard at work drawing them up since the Grand Jury adjourned last Saturday evening.

The base-ball game between the Young Los Angeles and Little Diamonds was called at the end of the third inning, Saturday, on account of the rain. The score was 3 to 1 in favor of Young Los Angeles.

Charles Rowland was found by Officer Harvey, on San Fernando street, last evening about 7 o'clock, in a very bad condition. He was brought to the police station, where Dr. Morrison attended him, and he will be kept at the station until such time as he is able to care for himself.

C. E. Carlson, who has been in bad health for some time past, was overcome by the heat on Boyle Heights yesterday, shortly after noon. The patrol wagon was sent for and Carlson was removed to his home at No. 324 San Pedro street, where he was attended by Dr. Kannon.

Wilbur F. Crafts, who has delivered several lectures in this city in the interest of the preservation of the Sabbath day, is the field secretary of the American Sabbath Union, the editor of the Sabbath-reform department of Joseph Cook's magazine, Our Day, and the author of the book, "The Sabbath for Man."

Kate Bowton, the chronic drunk, was released from the City Prison yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and will be given until this afternoon at 6 o'clock to leave town. If she is caught in the corporate limits after that time she will again be arrested, and will then have to serve a sentence of 250 days in the County Jail.

## PERSONAL NEWS.

R. L. Garrett, who has been rusticated at Catalina Island for the past ten days, has returned home, looking much improved by his trip.

Ed F. Parmelee and W. T. Blake, representing the San Diego Union and Bee, are in the city. They came up to meet the Senatorial Aid Land Committee, and will return home today.

E. L. Jones of the Herald city staff, who has just recovered from a two weeks' siege of pneumonia, left for Santa Barbara yesterday noon to recuperate. He will be absent a week or ten days.

M. J. Ashmore, deputy County Clerk, on duty in Judge Clark's department, returned home yesterday from a three weeks' vacation, during which time he visited San Francisco, San José and other towns in the northern part of the State. Mr. Ashmore was for a number of years in the Clerk's office at San José, and had a very pleasant time among his old associates.

## QUEER ANTICS.

A Man Who Did Not Seem to Know

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a telephone message was received at the police station that a man named George Weise was acting queerly on Main street, and that he was either drunk or crazy. Officer Vignes was sent out with the patrol wagon, and Weise was brought to the police station, where he was booked for medical treatment, and locked up. Early yesterday morning Weise appeared to be much worse, and threw all of his clothes out of the cell, but after some persuasion on the part of Jailor Clayton, he was induced to dress himself, at least sufficiently to make a decent appearance. The police think that he is insane, and he will be kept in the prison long enough to settle that fact, and if there is no improvement he will be sent to the County Jail for examination by a regular medical board.

Late last night I. Citron came to the police station looking for Weise, who, he said, was a cousin of his wife, and had only been in the city about 10 days, having come from Odessa, Russia. Weise, he said, had been living with him at his house, on Brant street, since he had been in the city, and for several days had been acting in a peculiar manner. He seemed to be afraid of everyone, and was always talking about people being after him. Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, Mr. Citron said that his brother-in-law, Weise, was at the corner of Temple and Spring streets, and tried to induce him to go home, but he refused, saying that his relatives did not want him. His brother told him that he was mistaken, but he refused to go with him, since which time he had not seen him, and becoming uneasy, he had called at the station. Mr. Citron was allowed to talk with Weise, but it was not considered safe to release him, and he spent the night at the station.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION.

An Important Meeting to be Held This Evening.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education will be held in its rooms at the new City Hall this evening, and from present indications the session promises to be an interesting one. Among other matters to be considered will probably be that of the insurance of the buildings, of which Mr. Cox, as chairman of the Finance Committee, has at present a monopoly. One or two of the members of the board are of the opinion that, as the buildings are scattered all over the city, and most of them isolated, it would be cheaper for the city to carry its own insurance, as even if a building burned down every three or four years, the difference between the premiums and the cost of the structure would result in a saving to the city. They think that any exceptionally fine building should be covered by insurance, but are opposed to carrying insurance on all the buildings. Others, however, while they favor carrying insurance, are opposed to any one member controlling the whole business. Bids for the construction of a retaining wall for the Temple-street school will also be opened.

## AMATEURS FIGHT.

A Couple of Greenhorns Fight Forty Rounds.

During the past few days it has been whispered around that two local pugilists had "blood in their eyes" and that it would soon be brought to a focus, as a challenge had been issued for a fight to a finish. They met at 2:30 p. m. Sunday in the southwestern suburbs of the city with the necessary paraphernalia, seconds, bottleholders, timekeeper and referee, and a few of the friends of the opposing "pugs." Time was called at 3 o'clock sharp.

These sluggers do business on South Spring street. One is employed in a hay and feed store and the other at a fruit store.

It would be difficult to describe their fight round by round, as the pugilists wildly sawed the air in the vain effort to keep from getting one landed on the nose. The first five rounds were passed with about even exchange of blows, but in the sixth the hayman struck the fruit man a swinging right on the "fruit's" left ear, giving first blood for "hay."

"Hay" had the best of it for the first fifteen rounds, and at this point the referee gave out that the fight would not last twenty rounds and wanted to get a bet to that effect, but no one responded, and the fight went on. From the twentieth round "fruit" seemed to gain courage, having been successful in forcing "hay" to the ropes, and for the next seven or eight rounds "fruit" bid fair to become the "cock of the walk."

"Hay" having received a few stingers in the eye, adopted the dodging racket which took "fruit" entirely off his pins, and from this time on "hay" breathed easier and gained confidence in himself. "Fruit" made rash after rash, but "hay" was not there. At this stage of the fight friends wanted to compromise, each slugging taking half of the purse. "Hay" was unwilling, but finally it was decided to fight an even forty rounds provided neither man was knocked out. This was agreed upon and from the 35th round "hay" tried to force the fighting, but wind and strength were wanting.

When time was called in the 40th round both men seemed relieved, and glad that their reputation was still good, although both have a more healthy respect for one another than they did. Neither was in a humor to talk of another fight, and no suggestion from either side could spur them on to make any suggestion whatsoever lest the other might take offense, and once more it would be necessary to resort to the "manly art."

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES!

The Success of Doing Business on Small Profits Enables Us to Offer Ladies' Fancy Hosiery, 50c. Children's full-finished, fast black Hose, 15c. Corset Waist, 25c.

Dr. Warner's Health Corset, 51. Seaside Blouses, 50c. Satin Wrappers, 51.

MILINERY DEPARTMENT.

An assortment of ladies' trimmed Hats, 51; worth \$3 to \$5. See them. All popular shapes at half the usual price.

Hats pressed into any new style for 25c. MOZART'S POPULAR STORE.

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FACTORY,

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Professor McMurtrie, late chemist in chief to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., after analyzing samples of the various baking powders of the market, testified to the absolute purity of the Royal Baking Powder as follows:

"All chemical tests to which I have submitted it have proved the Royal Baking Powder perfectly healthful, of uniform, excellent quality, and free from every deleterious substance."

"WM. McMURTRIE, E.M., Ph. D."

Chemist in Chief U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

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BARTON LAND AND WATER CO. is now selling the finest orange land in the city of Redlands for \$200 per acre; 10 per cent. cash and the balance in 10 years at 6 per cent. per annum, with one dollar of water, minor's measurement, to every 7 acres. In pipes at every 10-acre tract. San Bernardino Valley Branch Railroad and Motor Line through the center of ranch. Canning establishment and packing-house also on the land. No fruit pests of any kind, and not enough of frost to injure the orange. This is a good opening for the capitalist and a business man, as well as for the poor man. The fruit produced will certainly meet the payments. For maps and particulars apply to

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Purchasers can make arrangements at the office of this company to have their lands planted in fruits and vines of their own selection, and cared for 1, 2 and 5 years at the actual cost. Apply to

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